

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVIII--NO. 120.

SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,459

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN--JANUARY 9, 1888.

TO-DAY!

WE COMMENCE OUR

SEMI-ANNUAL

WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS!

Never were we better prepared to supply the wants of the public in this line than at the present time. We have an immense stock to dispose of. Prices will be reduced. Many lines will be cut to half their value. Our object is to close out our seasonable goods to make room for our new styles. An invitation is extended to all to call and EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

ON SALE TO-DAY.

640 Remnants (all new goods) of heavy, medium and light-weight Woolen Suitings, Flannel Cloths and Cloakings.

One lot of Ginghams at..... 5 cents

One lot of English Old Colony Prints, extra heavy and wide, at..... 8 cents per yard

100 dozen Towels..... 3 cents and up

50 dozen fancy Tidies..... 10 to 19 cents

10-4 White Blankets..... 99 cents

Comfortables..... 75 cents

Flannel-Back, Colored Cheviot Shirtings marked down to..... 7 cents

Double-width, reversible, changeable Suitings, cut from 25 cents to..... 15 cents per yard

Double-width, all-wool Serges, in nice dark shades, cut from 50 cents to..... 35 cents

Heavy double-width Homespun Suiting..... 10 cents per yard

Fancy Plaid Wool Rep, cut to..... 17 cents per yard

All-Silk Velvets, Plushes, Ladies' Cloth, Cloakings, Waterproofs and Dress Suitings have been reduced in prices from 20 to 50 per cent.

The sale of MILLINERY and CLOAKS will be included in our Dry Goods Sale, at the same great reduction in prices.

Our Sale of HAMMS will continue the same: Seven Cents per pound to all customers purchasing \$3 and up.

Twenty-five cents buys a pound for our Macondray's M. M. Tea--the best in the market.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE..... SACRAMENTO, CAL.

DRINK PURE, CLEAR WATER!

AND NOT MUD AND SLICKENS.

COME TO CHINA HALL!

AND WE WILL LET YOU SAMPLE

IT, AND THEN BUY A

GATE\* CITY\* FILTER!

BEST ON EARTH. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CALL AND SEE THEM.

CHINA HALL!  
629 J STREET.

TREES.

BANKING HOUSES.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.

Does a General Banking Business.

35 Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICERS:

J. D. RIDOUT, President

FREDERICK COX, Vice-President

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DIRECTORS:

G. W. CLARK, President

JOSEPH STEFFENS, Vice-President

N. D. RIDOUT, Secretary

FREDERICK COX, Cashier

A. ABBOT, Director

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Office--No. 40 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Capital Stock Paid Up--\$225,237.00

Term and ordinary deposits received.

Dividends Paid Semi-annually.

Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.

W. M. HUNTON, President.

IF YOU WISH

To make both ends "MEET" see that neither end is bone, or go to

C. WEISEL CO., 726 and 728 L ST., ESTABLISHED IN 1884.

Fine Pork and Bacon Sausage, consisting of Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Bacon.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871

## DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of number, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: 1. P. Finch & Son, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, who are sole advertising Agents for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stand; Market-street Ferry, and Junction of Market and Market Streets, San Francisco. Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming to Sacramento.

## TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Another cold wave is rolling over the States and Territories of the Northwest.

In Chicago the Knights of Labor organization has come under the control of the Socialists.

Secretary Larimer has sent his formal resignation to the Board of Directors.

Dr. William is reported as suffering from a severe attack of illness.

A cold north wind prevailed throughout the State on Saturday and yesterday, with an extremely low temperature.

FLOODS IN CHINA—SOMETHING ABOUT A STRANGE RIVER.

Some weeks ago the RECORD-UNION gave, in common with most of the press of the State, the first accounts of the great flood upon the Hwang-Ho or Yellow river, in China. That news was incomplete, as first accounts of great disasters in remote parts usually are. On Saturday the RECORD-UNION gave the latest or particular accounts of the event, with details as gathered by the London Standard's correspondent, and telegraphed Friday morning, but too late for our publication that morning. An envious contemporary thereupon exposes its narrow conception of the intelligence of news readers by declaring that the second publication was stale news, a repetition of that it had given weeks ago. The facts disclose the untruth and silliness of the statement, and the news value of the full details referred to emphasizes the importance of the second account.

The recital by the correspondent of the Standard shows that the results of the overflow were very disastrous; that hundreds of thousands of lives were lost by the inundation; that indeed an area of country is flooded larger than Wales and more thickly populated than Ireland, and that all the inhabitants have either been drowned or have fled from the district. The money value of the loss of property is simply incalculable as yet.

Such inundations in the valley of the Hwang-Ho have been frequent during some thousands of years, and these are due to the engineering incapacity of the Chinese and the peculiarly negligent habits of those having charge of public works in China. The Hwang-Ho rises in Northern Tibet, in latitude 33° north and longitude 96° east. The Chinese long held the river entitled to special reverence, but whether it is identical with one of the sacred rivers of the world, is a matter not agreed upon by scholars. Latterly the Chinese have come, says Wilson, to regard the stream as a curse and source of sorrow.

From the lakelets its course is at first south, then west, then north and northeast for 700 miles, till it reaches the "Great Wall," which it follows northwardly 400 miles. It then crosses the Wall, bends north and east around the country of the Ortoos Mongols and impinges against a spur of the Peh-ling mountains, turns south and runs 500 miles and more between the provinces of Shensi and Shansi. In this part of its course it traverses the lower plains and becomes yellow in color. Over 1,800 miles from its source it receives the greatest affluent, the Wei, and then flows eastward 200 miles to the vicinity of the large city of Kai-fung, the capital of Honan. It was near this city, says the Standard's correspondent, that the inundation had six times changed its bed, and doubtless did so many times in prehistoric ages.

Here is a tortuous river of 2,700 miles through a arid and treeless region, and which is of necessity restrained over a large part of its course by artificial banks.

Because it so subjects the country to inundation it has recently dawned upon the Chinese that tree-planting upon this stream and its catchment area must be engaged in, a statement that has been made by several recent visitors to the district. The river, says General James Harrison Wilson, U. S. A., whose work upon China is just from press, and which we adopt as the best published recent account, in the dry season, two-thirds of the year, carries but a small volume of water, compared with our Mississippi. It is shallow and narrow until it enters the delta, and has so great a de-crevity, that above the delta it is unfit for navigation. It is so swift that, and it places its current is so swift that it is crossed only with much danger.

The plains this river traverses in its lower courses are level, and stretch away in either direction hundreds of miles—they are almost as level, says the General, as flowing water. In the rainy season the character of the river suddenly changes. Wilson estimates its water-shed at 475,000 square miles, and it is almost entirely bare of trees. Hence the rains in its upper course run swiftly to the river, which rises with great rapidity, and as the banks are very low, artificial restraint is a necessity. When there is heavy rain in the delta plains, with descending high water from the table lands, the embankments, which are invariably neglected, give way in the weaker places, and whole districts are thus suddenly inundated; houses are melted down, crops destroyed, and at times thousands of people, with all their flocks, are drowned.

From time immemorial, says General Wilson, these embankments have been under construction and repair and the objects of greatest solicitude on the part of local and the Imperial Governments. With the subsidence of the floods, however, "the improvident or corrupt officials, and the still more improvident people, seem alike to forget that the embankments will ever be required again, or that there is any necessity for looking after or repairing them."

Some of these restraining walls are constructed with great care, others are poorly built. Generally, they are placed from one to two miles back from the river, and are from 12 to 14 feet high and 20 to 25 feet in width on top, and have slopes of two to one perpedicular. Any vegetation that grows upon the slopes is scrupulously raked off and used for fuel; the tops are used as roads, crossings are not

well constructed, and as a consequence they are often cut through to the level of the plain. Burrowing animals infest parts of them, and undercut them from one side to the other. Such injuries no one in China thinks of repairing beforehand. When the floods come the army is called to the embankments and thousands of people hurry to the works, and engage in frantic efforts to keep back the waters. This improvidence is characteristic of the domestic government throughout China.

General Wilson examined one of the embankments of this river, built by the Emperor Kien-Lung, who was contemporaneous with the time of George Washington. It is near Kai-fung-fu, and it was part of this embankment which gave way in the most recent inundation. It extends for many miles above and below the city, is from forty to fifty feet high, and fifty to sixty feet in width on top. Its solid contents he estimates to be 1,000,000 cubic yards per mile, and to have cost, even with the abundant and cheap labor of China, \$50,000 per mile. Where the General crossed this great levee it was surrounded by the walls and gates of a fortified city, and compared to the dead level plain, seemed to be a mountain, commanding an almost immeasurable view of the country. In the great flood of 1853 this enormous embankment was broken through about thirty miles below the point where it gave way so recently. From that break the river left its old bed and made a new one across the plains to the Tatsing-ho, and along that river's bed to the gulf. In the flood of 1853 the water was higher than ever before known, or given by tradition. From the accounts now received, it is probable that the last flood gave higher water than even that of 1853, since the destruction appears to have been over a broader area and much greater in loss of life and property. Abbe Hu, who wrote very early of the Yellow river, and whose work is before us, states that the bed of the river was then higher than the plains in the provinces of Honan and Kiangsu, for more than two hundred leagues, but General Wilson insists that the Abbe Hu was in error. It is remarkable that Abbe Hu, after examining the embankments of the Yellow river, predicted that a great inundation would take place.

Engineers of all leading nations have given a great deal of attention to the history of inundations by the Yellow river, with a view of enlarging the world's knowledge of river treatment, but all inquiries upon the ground have been pursued under very discouraging circumstances, owing to the illiteracy of the local Government. In 1886 both French and German engineers proposed plans to the Chinese Government for the repair of the river's embankments, the restoration of its waters to its old channel in the delta and for the effectual regulation of the stream, but the offers were rejected. Now, however, the Imperial Government has detailed a General of the army to inspect the river and report upon its embankments. It appears to make no difference that this official protests that he knows nothing of engineering or river problems and is wholly uninformed concerning what ought to be done when any given state of facts is established. He has his orders and must go on with the inspection—it is the Chinese way.

## THE COLD WAVE.

A cold wave has visited a large portion of the State and coast. It is phenomenal and indicates nothing of normal weather.

It occurs at a time when it can do no damage whatever. On the contrary it will benefit the country. Of course we must expect those who are seeking to damage the climate reputation of this section of the coast, to make the most of the cold wave.

But among intelligent people they will accomplish nothing. Meteorological associations attach to all climates, and intelligent people realizing this, will not have judgments upon them. Really we have not had excessive cold. Thin crusts of ice have here and there formed, but there has made the ground sparkle, but there has been no such cold as by the Eastern man would be considered worth the mention. So far as the cold we have thus far had concerns citrus fruits not yet gathered, it will benefit them. As the San Francisco Call says:

These touches of winter present a beautiful work. They make all fruits of an acid or acid nature much better. It has been frequently observed that the Chinese are not sufficient to bring the apple and other fruits to perfection.

California was sufficient, in some places to encourage amateur sleighing, but the citrus crop, notwithstanding the cold, has not lost its taste, nor the last of the chrysanthemums, although the last is essentially a winter flower. The perfect flower, however, has not come, and the first to come, will be the chrysanthemum.

It is the first to come, and the first to go.

It is a sprig still and bright, With something of an angel's light."

## TO YOUNG LADIES.

Letter Delivered at the A. M. E. Church, by Rev. O. Summers.

The first important era in the life of a young lady is when she finally leaves school. Then she begins to think for herself and to act for herself. Previous to this time she has lived in obedience to her parents, guardians or teachers in all things. She has gone to school and pursued her studies under the direction of a tutor, submitted her written exercises to her judgment and the will and judgment of others who are older and wiser than she. For this reason she has been fully occupied with the various branches of knowledge which it has been deemed by others right that she should acquire.

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Because it so subjects the country to inundation it has recently dawned upon the Chinese that tree-planting upon this stream and its catchment area must be engaged in, a statement that has been made by several recent visitors to the district. The river, says General James Harrison Wilson, U. S. A., whose work upon China is just from press, and which we adopt as the best published recent account, in the dry season, two-thirds of the year, carries but a small volume of water, compared with our Mississippi. It is shallow and narrow until it enters the delta, and has so great a de-crevity, that above the delta it is unfit for navigation. It is so swift that, and it places its current is so swift that it is crossed only with much danger.

The plains this river traverses in its lower courses are level, and stretch away in either direction hundreds of miles—they are almost as level, says the General, as flowing water.

With the improvidence of the Chinese and the peculiarly negligent habits of those having charge of public works in China. The Hwang-Ho rises in Northern Tibet, in latitude 33° north and longitude 96° east. The Chinese long held the river entitled to special reverence, but whether it is identical with one of the sacred rivers of the world, is a matter not agreed upon by scholars. Latterly the Chinese have come, says Wilson, to regard the stream as a curse and source of sorrow.

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## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A FIFTH DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED BY the People's Savings Bank for the term ending December 31, 1887, at the rate of six percent per annum on term deposits and four and one-half per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, paid on January 1, 1888.

W. M. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

### SACRAMENTO BANK—Dividend Notice.

A T A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SACRAMENTO BANK, January 1, 1888, a dividend was declared for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1887, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on term deposits and 2½ per cent. on paid-up capital stock, payable on and after JANUARY 5, 1888. ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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